

Date: Mon, 28 Feb 94 05:43:07 PST  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #218  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Mon, 28 Feb 94                      Volume 94 : Issue    218

Today's Topics:

                    ARLD011 DX news  
                    Cordless Phone - call setup  
    Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 23 February  
    Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 24 February  
                    JARGON

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

-----  
Date: Fri, 25 Feb 1994 07:56:51 -0700  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!sgiblab!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-  
state.edu!cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!  
usenet@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: ARLD011 DX news  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB DX @ ARL \$ARLD011  
ARLD011 DX news

ZCZC AE09  
QST de W1AW  
DX Bulletin 11    ARLD011

-----  
Date: Fri, 25 Feb 1994 18:05:41 -0600  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!asuvax!pitstop.mcd.mot.com!mcdphx!schbbs!

mothost!lmpsbbs!johng.comm.mot.com!user@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Cordless Phone - call setup  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <thweatt.762119742@mustang3>, thweatt@rtsg.mot.com (J. T.)  
wrote:

> I am interested in learning about the communications between the  
> Base and the Hand-Set in setup and tear-down of a call. If you  
> have a good technical understanding of this process, please  
> email me. Does anyone know of any good book, which explains this  
> wire-less interface? This is regarding Cordless not Cellular.  
>  
> Thanks,  
> John

It is different for each manufacturer. You might just take a look at it  
over the air with a mod analyzer and storage scope. Or you could build a  
simple demodulator and run it into a logic analyzer. You could also make a  
call to some of your colleagues at the Motorola consumer products camp up in  
Grayslake for more detail on the Motorola Cordless phone.

--

John Gilbert                   johng@ecs.comm.mot.com

-----  
Date: Fri, 25 Feb 1994 13:48:38 MST  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!  
ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 23 February  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACT

23 FEBRUARY, 1994

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(Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACT  
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!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 054, 02/23/94  
10.7 FLUX=107.4   90-AVG=107           SSN=047       BKI=2333 2001   BAI=007

BGND-XRAY=B2.0      FLU1=7.3E+06   FLU10=2.3E+04   PKI=2333   2232   PAI=011  
BOU-DEV=013,038,025,027,011,004,004,005   DEV-AVG=015   NT      SWF=00:000  
XRAY-MAX= C1.4   @ 2051UT      XRAY-MIN= A7.7   @ 0734UT      XRAY-AVG= B2.9  
NEUTN-MAX= +001%   @ 2320UT      NEUTN-MIN= -005%   @ 1015UT      NEUTN-AVG= -1.5%  
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB   @ 2140UT      PCA-MIN= -0.3DB   @ 1045UT      PCA-AVG= +0.0DB  
BOUTF-MAX=55348NT   @ 0336UT      BOUTF-MIN=55314NT   @ 1847UT      BOUTF-AVG=55337NT  
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT      GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT      G7-AVG=+075,+000,+000  
GOES6-MAX=P:+123NT@ 1802UT      GOES6-MIN=N:-067NT@ 0355UT      G6-AVG=+096,+040,-034  
FLUXFCST=STD:105,100,100;SESC:105,100,100   BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,005/018,015,010  
KFCST=2344   4321   2334   4321   27DAY-AP=016,016   27DAY-KP=2343   3433   4335   3221  
WARNINGS=  
ALERTS=  
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 22 FEB 94 was   26.0.  
The Full Kp Indices for 22 FEB 94 are: 7o 6o 4o 5+   4+ 3o 3- 3o  
The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 22 FEB 94 are: 140   80   27   54   34   16   11   15  
Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 23 FEB 94 is: 7.9E+08

#### SYNOPSIS OF ACT

-----  
Solar activity was low. A C1 x-ray event occurred at 23/0146Z and another at 23/2051Z both were optically uncorrelated. The three spot groups visible have been stable.

Solar activity forecast: solar activity is expected to be low.

The geomagnetic field has been at quiet to unsettled levels for the past 24 hours. Brief periods of minor to major storm levels occurred at high-latitudes.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is expected to be quiet to unsettled throughout the period. Intervals of nighttime substorms are possible during the next 24 hours.

Event probabilities 24 feb-26 feb

Class M	05/05/05
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	05/05/05
PCAF	Yellow

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 24 feb-26 feb

A. Middle Latitudes  
 Active 25/25/15  
 Minor Storm 15/15/10  
 Major-Severe Storm 05/05/01

B. High Latitudes  
 Active 25/25/20  
 Minor Storm 20/15/15  
 Major-Severe Storm 10/05/05

HF propagation conditions continue to gradually improve. Middle and low latitudes are observing predominantly normal conditions, while high and polar latitudes are still seeing periods of minor signal degradation and below-normal propagation due to residual night-sector substorm activity. Conditions should return to near-normal over the higher latitudes over the next 24 to 36 hours and should then remain normal for at least the next 48 to 72 hours.

#### COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS

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#### REGIONS WIT

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NMBR	LOCATION	LO	AREA	Z	LL	NN	MAG	TYPE
7671	N11W55	191	0290	CSO	07	009	BET	
7675	S12E28	108	0070	CSO	05	006	BET	
7676	N08E40	096	0010	BX0	07	002	BET	
7669	N08W73	209						PLAGE
7670	N09W63	199						PLAGE
7674	S14W30	166						PLAGE
7677	N20W25	161						PLAGE

#### REGIONS DUE TO RET

#### NMBR LAT

7664	S13	036
7665	N03	029

#### LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 23 FEBRUARY, 1994

-----

BEGIN	MAX	END	RGN	LOC	XRAY	OP	245MHZ	10CM	SWEEP	SWF
NO EVENTS OBSERVED										

#### POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 23 FEBRUARY, 1994

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ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXT

	EAST	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	CAR	TYPE	POL	AREA	OBSN
63	S20W30	S28W34	S14W54	S10W49	184	ISO	POS	006	10830A
64	N85E86	N18W42	N85W90	N85W90	155	EXT			
65	S26E40	S28E36	S16E21	S14E24	113	ISO	POS	002	10830A

#### SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	2695 MHz	8800 MHz	15.4 GHz
22 Feb:	0224	0237	0251	C1.2						
	0448	0453	0459	B5.8						

#### REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

	C	M	X	S	1	2	3	4	Total	(%)
Uncorrelated:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	002	(100.0)

Total Events: 002 optical and x-ray.

#### EVENTS WIT

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	Sweeps/Optical Observations
NO EVENTS OBSERVED.								

#### NOTES:

All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max, and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After. All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

II	= Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III	= Type III Sweep
IV	= Type IV Sweep
V	= Type V Sweep
Continuum	= Continuum Radio Event
Loop	= Loop Prominence System,

Spray = Limb Spray,  
Surge = Bright Limb Surge,  
EPL = Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

\*\* End of Daily Report \*\*

-----  
Date: Fri, 25 Feb 1994 07:59:49 MST  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!sgiblab!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-  
state.edu!cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!  
usenet@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 24 February  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\

DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACT

24 FEBRUARY, 1994

\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\/\\

(Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACT

-----  
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 055, 02/24/94  
10.7 FLUX=105.0 90-AVG=107 SSN=058 BKI=1012 2122 BAI=004  
BGND-XRAY=B1.9 FLU1=5.2E+06 FLU10=1.8E+04 PKI=1112 2121 PAI=005  
BOU-DEV=000,004,009,015,010,007,010,017 DEV-AVG=009 NT SWF=00:000  
XRAY-MAX= C2.9 @ 1833UT XRAY-MIN= B1.2 @ 0729UT XRAY-AVG= B3.2  
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 1730UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1915UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.7%  
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 2310UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 0405UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB  
BOUTF-MAX=55348NT @ 1453UT BOUTF-MIN=55322NT @ 1852UT BOUTF-AVG=55341NT  
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+079,+000,+000  
GOES6-MAX=P:+123NT@ 1940UT GOES6-MIN=N:-059NT@ 0612UT G6-AVG=+100,+038,-031  
FLUXFCST=STD:100,100,100;SESC:100,100,100 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/002,001,001  
KFCST=1112 2111 1113 3111 27DAY-AP=016,008 27DAY-KP=4335 3221 1233 3212  
WARNINGS=  
ALERTS=  
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 23 FEB 94 was 38.5.  
The Full Kp Indices for 23 FEB 94 are: 2+ 3+ 3- 3o 2+ 2+ 3- 2-

The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 23 FEB 94 are: 9 19 13 15 10 10 12 6  
Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 24 FEB 94 is: 9.1E+08

# SYNOPSIS OF ACT

Solar activity was low. Only one C-class flare was observed during the period. The source was uncertain because only weak H-alpha emissions in the vicinity of Region 7671 (N10W72) were time coincident with the x-rays. A new H-type group rotated into view near S15E77 and was assigned SESC Region number 7678.

Solar activity forecast: solar activity is expected to be low.

The geomagnetic field was quiet to unsettled.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is expected to be quiet to unsettled for the next three days.

Flare event probabilities 25 feb-27 feb

Class M	05/05/05
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	01/01/01
PCAF	Green

HF propagation conditions finally returned to normal over all regions today. Near-normal conditions are expected to persist over the next 72 hours, through 27 February inclusive.

## COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS

### REGIONS WIT

NMBR	LOCATION	LO	AREA	Z	LL	NN	MAG	TYPE
7671	N10W68	191	0200	DAO	06	008	BET	
7675	S11E17	106	0030	CAO	05	007	BET	
7676	N08E27	096	0010	BX0	04	002	BET	
7678	S14E74	049	0070	HSX	02	001	ALPHA	
7669	N08W86	209					PLAGE	
7670	N09W76	199					PLAGE	
7674	S14W43	166					PLAGE	
7677	N20W38	161					PLAGE	

REGIONS DUE TO RET

NMBR LAT

7665 N03 029

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 24 FEBRUARY, 1994

-----  
BEGIN MAX END RGN LOC XRAY OP 245MHZ 10CM SWEEP SWF  
NO EVENTS OBSERVED

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 24 FEBRUARY, 1994

-----  
ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXT  
EAST SOUTH WEST NORTH CAR TYPE POL AREA OBSN  
63 S28W45 S30W48 S15W68 S08W55 186 ISO POS 006 10830A  
64 N60W13 N15W52 N17W58 N60W28 166 EXT  
65 S30E30 S32E27 S15E07 S09E10 114 ISO POS 004 10830A  
66 N10W53 S05W58 N12W58 N12W58 187 ISO POS 002 10830A

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

-----  
Date Begin Max End Xray Op Region Locn 2695 MHz 8800 MHz 15.4 GHz  
-----  
23 Feb: 0137 0146 0154 C1.0  
0250 0255 0300 B4.0  
0324 0332 0337 B4.4  
1433 1437 1441 B3.9  
1520 1525 1537 C1.1  
1746 1753 1811 B7.0  
1924 1928 1930 B6.4  
2043 2051 2104 C1.4

REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

-----  
C M X S 1 2 3 4 Total (%)  
-- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --  
Uncorrelated: 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 008 (100.0)

Total Events: 008 optical and x-ray.

EVENTS WIT

-----



Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	Sweeps/Optical Observations
NO EVENTS OBSERVED.								

#### NOTES:

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Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

II	= Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III	= Type III Sweep
IV	= Type IV Sweep
V	= Type V Sweep
Continuum	= Continuum Radio Event
Loop	= Loop Prominence System,
Spray	= Limb Spray,
Surge	= Bright Limb Surge,
EPL	= Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

\*\* End of Daily Report \*\*

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Date: Sun, 27 Feb 1994 10:27:12 +0000  
 From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!demon!llondel.demon.co.uk!  
 dave@network.ucsd.edu  
 Subject: JARGON  
 To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Feb26.183908.15322@pro-haven.cts.com> phantom@pro-haven.cts.com  
 (Tiffany Keller) writes:

>Howdy...

>

> Regarding ham jargon...here's a good one you might be able to  
 >use...it's XYL and it stands for ex young lady....(which I take great  
 >offense to as a derogatory remark (I am not an "XYL" because I am only 22  
 >years old! :-)) The term is used to refer to one's wife...(because most  
 >hams are of male gender and all...) I think I might start refering to OMs  
 >(old men) as XYM and see if they like that...:-)

>

How about abolishing XYL and using OG (Old Girl) instead? Just think, the

British Young Ladies Amateur Radio Association (BYLARA) could become BOGARA instead :-)

Dave

--

```
*****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25      * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrv@g4wrv.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
*****
```

-----

Date: Sun, 27 Feb 1994 14:09:58 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!wa4mei.ping.com!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Feb24.201333.9607@arrl.org>,  
<1994Feb26.153307.8030@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <1994Feb27.012117.11788@arrl.org>  
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)  
Subject : Re: Medium range point-to-point digital links

In article <1994Feb27.012117.11788@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau (KH6CP)) writes:

>: >  
>: >New Alpha Gunplexers are \$48.00 from SHF Parts 7102 W. 500 S. La Porte,  
>: >IN 46350. The used (checked out) ones are \$25.00 each. These should  
>: >be fine for 1 MB/s links. For more bandwidth, you can get new ones with  
>: >varactor diodes (voltage tuning) for \$66 each.  
>  
>: Yeah, I have a couple, but these are just raw gunplexer components.  
>: Kitting up a competent data transceiver runs the price up a bunch.  
>: Note for a nationwide network you need a \*lot\* of these transceivers,  
>: and not everyone will be a microwave guru who can whip up something  
>: out of available surplus. We're going to need standard kits, and  
>: assurance of continuing spares to maintain the network.  
>  
>Why is a microwave guru needed for gunplexers? The only microwave  
>part is attaching the antenna, and I've not heard of anyone who  
>couldn't manage that. Granted, you probably want to mark which end  
>goes up, but this is a mistake more often made by experienced amateurs,  
>rather than ignorant newcomers :-).

Ha, Ha. The problem doesn't come with mounting the gunplexer, or even aiming them, the problem is making sure they're on frequency and making rated power, and that the detector diodes haven't gone south. Most hams don't have the appropriate test equipment, or the

skills to fabricate cheap alternative test equipment. Yeah, yeah, a radar detector can serve as a minimal activity checker, but that's not good enough to set up and maintain a legal and efficient link.

>: Because they are rarely where you need them. You use them when  
>: they're in the right place, and you can get site access, but  
>: tall buildings are mainly clustered in metro downtowns. That  
>: doesn't help much when you need to cross farm country to get  
>: from one metroplex to the next. Plus those building clusters  
>: really cause a lot of multipath problems, and those downtowns  
>: are generally also very high RF environments. Staying away from  
>: them is generally a win.

>

>I've been told that the 10 GHz equipment at 4U1UN worked quite  
>well, unlike the VHF gear that got clobbered by the RF. Are  
>there really that many sites worse than the top of the United  
>Nations Building in New York City in terms of RFI?

Probably. The Peachtree Plaza in Atlanta, and the Sears Tower in Chicago are two for sure. Their roofs are OSHA forbidden zones because the RF is so intense there that it'll fry you like an egg if you go out without disabling the transmitters. And there are microwave links at 57 Ivy that you can use to cook hotdogs. Even our parking deck at 1611 W Peachtree has 1000 watts of 24 GHz power feeding an 8 meter dish. Don't get in it's way. I've read that the transmitters on the top of the Empire State building are serious emitters too, but they aren't normally accessible due to the structure of the roof.

>One of the tricks to making microwave gear resistant to  
>interference is to use horn antennas or waveguide in your  
>input circuit. They make a very low loss high pass filter.  
>The waveguide below cutoff effect is quite effective in  
>reducing low frequency interference.

Sure, that helps, especially if you use *\*enough\** waveguide. You need at least a 1/4 wave depth at the frequency of the *\*interference\** to get meaningful attenuation. That is often in the 100 MHz region because of colocated FM broadcast transmitters. Remember you've got a simple diode detector in there that will respond to *\*any\** RF of sufficient magnitude, and one of it's terminals is exposed on the outside of the gunplexer. When the interference is at 10 GHz or higher, the waveguide doesn't act as a filter, of course, and there are thousands of 10 GHz emitters in LOS of a typical downtown rooftop from security systems and speed cops. Usually, the magnitude of that interference is low enough due to the narrow beam of your dish that you can avoid most of it, but if you're near an uplink site running

serious power at Ku, then you're going to pick that up.

>Perhaps the best cure for multipath is to go to higher frequencies  
>and use sharper antennas. Dish antennas normally have quite  
>clean patterns. You can also improve the pattern by under-  
>illuminating a dish, although this often isn't necessary.

Yes, under-illuminating a larger dish can help, but you have to be sure your feed has low sidelobes, dipoles with reflectors don't hack it, and pyramidal horns aren't all that clean either. What you want is a circular feed horn that's precisely matched to your dish. Adding a "fence" to the edge of the dish can help too. We've got a 2 foot high fence on an 8 foot dish we use for a link. Without it, we get so much spill from other emitters that the picture is trashed.

Multipath is always a concern with video because it's so visible as ghosting. Data is more resistant up to the point where the "eye" is corrupted too much for reliable slicing. Even a 0.5 degree beam diverges. In metroplexes, we often only have a clear window of 100 meters or less to pass the signal. Figure out how far back you can get and still not illuminate those buildings. It's not very far, so your link can't be very long.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

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Date: Sun, 27 Feb 1994 13:38:07 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!wa4mei.ping.com!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <marcbgCLs9GF.GK9@netcom.com>, <jfhCLsBMn.7nJ@netcom.com>,

<rcrw90-250294135425@waters.corp.mot.com.corp.mot.com>

Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)

Subject : Re: On-line Repeater Directory

In article <rcrw90-250294135425@waters.corp.mot.com.corp.mot.com>

rcrw90@email.mot.com (Mike Waters) writes:

>

>In other words "we have to make money off it" is a perfectly valid reason,  
>especially considering the man-years of effort that went into creating the  
>publication in the first place!

While I don't have a problem with the League trying to make a buck off their publications, the "man-years" of effort that went into gathering the information was done by various coordinating bodies like SERA. The League doesn't pay a dime for the computer lists SERA furnishes to them.

Let me quote what SERA says about their database in the SERA Journal.

"The SERA repeater index may be published or reproduced in any form by any publication or electronic means to be distributed without charge. Appropriate credit must be given to the SERA Repeater Journal."

SERA lists 10 southeastern states in the Journal, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and including the T-MARC coordinated repeaters in Maryland, Delaware, and DC. \*This\* is where the ARRL gets their listings for these states. They don't pay a dime for them, or for the man-years of effort that went into the coordinations and database. They don't even have the courtesy to give SERA credit for the information.

Now like I said, I don't mind the League trying to turn a buck, but they've sure got a lot of gall making lawyer noises to Yee claiming he's ripping them off when \*they\* are ripping off the efforts of the coordinating bodies.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

-----

Date: (null)  
From: (null)  
SB DX ARL ARLD011  
ARLD011 DX news

Items in this week's bulletin are courtesy of Chod, VP2ML; The DX Bulletin; Bob, W5KNE; QRZ DX; the Ohio/Penn DX Bulletin, the Yankee Clipper Contest Club PacketCluster network and Contest Corral in QST. Thanks.

PENGUIN ISLANDS AND WALVIS BAY. ZS0X is now active by Baldur, DJ6SI; Henry, DJ6JC; and V51BI. The most recent PacketCluster spots show much activity between 7004 and 7010 kHz from 0300 to 0500z. There have been some reports that the crew will stay on after the

28th using V5JC, V5SI and V5BI for call signs. QSL CW and SSB operations via DJ6SI. RTTY and OSCAR QSOs, QSL via DJ6JC. ZS9A was worked recently on 14226 kHz at 2015z. Both ZS9 and ZS0 will become territories of Namibia on March 1.

AMERICAN SAMOA. Check 3522 kHz between 1130 and 1200z for KH8/AA6LB. East coast stations running exciter power to average antennas have been able to work this one.

TONGA. Bob, W7TSQ, will be active for about two more weeks as A35SQ. He has been operating free-style around 14225 kHz between 1500 and 1530z. QSL to W7TSQ.

FRENCH POLYNESIA. Dave, WD5N, is operating F00HAR and will try to operate from the Southern Cook Islands at journey's end. QSL via WD5N.

REVILLA GIGEDO ISLANDS. Hector, XE1BEF, and company are active as XF4C from Clarion Island. This all band, CW/SSB/RTTY effort should run until March 4. Check 3795 kHz at 0415z, 7013 between 0600 and 0730, 14170 at 0200 and 14260 at 0315. QSL via XE1BEF.

GUANTANAMO BAY. Jim, KG4DX; Dave, WQ5Y; and Nellie, XE1CI, are active as KG4CB. Check 14226 kHz around 0215 and 0330z.

CRYSTAL BALL. The following are some operations planned for the not-too-distant future.

BANABA ISLAND. Nils, SM6CAS, and Mats, SM7PKK, will sign T33CS and T33KK from March 27 to April 5.

BENIN. Ken, WA4OB0, expects to be on as TY8OB0 for two weeks starting March 1. QSL his home call.

COCOS ISLANDS. OKDXA and Young Gunners DX Foundation members are wrapping up plans for their May DXpedition from Mayos Island. Transportation has been obtained, and landing and operating permission have been granted. This full-scale, multi-national, 12 operator effort will include seven stations, including dedicated satellite and RTTY positions. QSL via OKDXA, Box 88, Wellston OK 74881.

THAILAND. Samui Island, IOTA AS-101, may be activated by a group of Thailand amateurs sometime in March. This island is located off the Malay Peninsula North East group and has not been active for about two years.

THIS WEEKEND ON THE RADIO. Indoor radio-sporting activities for

this weekend include these events.

The phone weekend of the CQ World Wide 160-Meter DX Contest runs from 2200z February 25 to 1600z February 27. Exchange signal report and either state, province or DX prefix/country abbreviation. Check page 129 and 130 of December QST for more info.

IARU sister society RSGB's 7 MHz Contest is from 1500z February 26 to 0900z February 27 on CW only between 7000 and 7030 kHz. Exchange RST and serial number. UK stations will also exchange a three letter country code. Details appear on page 128 of January QST.

The French IARU member society sponsors the REF French Contest, phone, running from 0600z February 26 to 1800z February 27. Work French stations, including overseas territories and DA1 and 2 French military stations, on 80 through 10 meters. Exchange signal report and serial number. Page 130 of December QST has more particulars on this event.

The CW weekend of the YL OM Contest runs from 1400z February 26 to 0200z February 28. YLs work OMs and OMs work YLs for a maximum of 24 hours exchanging QSO number, signal report and either state, province or DXCC country. More info can be found on page 127 of January QST.

NNNN

/EX

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Date: Sun, 27 Feb 1994 13:12:55 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!  
wb8foz@network.ucsd.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <stnrlghtCLuG24.3o2@netcom.com>, <6RCrbej024n@sktb.demon.co.uk>,  
<wb8fozCLv42H.My0@netcom.com>  
Reply-To : wb8foz@skybridge.scl.cwru.edu (David Lesher)  
Subject : Re: CRYPTO: DoJ's new rules for access to Clipper keys

(UnProfessor Sternlight) writes:

> I remember when World War II started one of the first things the U.S.  
> Government did was seize all the transmitter coils of all the ham radio  
> operators.

Hmm,

I'd like someone who was licensed at the time to comment. But I once borrowed & read a slew of WWII \_QST\_ mags, and I thought the ?Dept. of Communications? came around with a little seal for the power switch. This was AFTER the interim war emergency radio service was shut down. THAT was quite a while after war was declared.

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A host is a host from coast to coast.....wb8foz@nrk.com  
& no one will talk to a host that's close.....(v)301 56 LINUX  
Unless the host (that isn't close)....kibo# 777.....pob 1433  
is busy, hung or dead.....vr.....20915-1433

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Date: Sun, 27 Feb 1994 14:59:13 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!udel!  
news.sprintlink.net!wyvern!mlf@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Feb25.074115.14979@bongo.tele.com>,

<yV6cic5w165w@ham.almanac.bc.ca>, <CLv1qr.79I@telemax.com>intli

Subject : Re: Nude Radio Amateurs

macy@telemax.com (Macy Hallock) writes:

>In article <yV6cic5w165w@ham.almanac.bc.ca> emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca writes:  
>>the difficult part is finding a place to pin on your callsign tag ... and  
>>trying to find a place to painlessly hook the speaker mike on the  
>>handheld.....

>Velcro and chest hair works fine. Just don't be in \_too\_ much of  
>a hurry to grab that speaker mic when you hear someone call you...

ok, but some men don't have much chest hair - use armpit hair instead?  
and what about women?

73, de mark, KD4GGP

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"Ad Astra, Per Aspera"

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End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #218

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